KIRBYMOORSIDE

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1 9 2 5.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

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TO The Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1925.

The report for the year 1925 is a Survey Report, in which I am asked by the Ministry to deal with -

> The measure of progress made in the Area during the preceding five years in the improvement of the Public Health, together with the extent and character of the changes made during that period in the public health services, such as housing, water supply, sewerage, scavenging, food inspection, etc.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area: PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

The area constituting the District is situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire, having the Helmsley Rural District to the West, and Pickering Rural District to the East, Stokesley Rural District to the North, and Malton Rural District to the South.

The District is long and narrow - from North to South 21 miles, and East to West 6 to 7 miles.

It has an acreage of 46,111.

It varies widely in physical feature and forms part of the District of Ryedale.

The Northern portion is hilly moorland, intersected by Dales and narrow Valleys, through which flow rapid streams taking a southerly course until they join the River Rye. The northern portion which is sparsely populated embraces half the District.

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It has an acreage of 46,111.

It varies widely in physical feature and forms part of the District of Ryedale.

The Northern portion is hilly moorland, interspersed by Dales and narrow Valleys, through which flow rapid streams taking a southerly course until they join the River Rye. The northern portion which is sparsely populated embraces half the District.

The Southern portion is undulated in character, and rolls out to the South to form the Plain of Ryedale.

On the moors are a number of springs of beautiful soft water, some of which are tapped to supply the Town of Kirbymoorside and most of the Villages with water by gravitation schemes.

POPULATION: The District comprises 22 Townships. The total population according to the 1921 census and estimated for 1925 is 4788.

The population has not materially altered since the Census of 1911, when it was 4870. At the Census of 1901 it was 4791.

The old Market Town of Kirbymoorside is by far the most populous Parish in the District, its population being about 1800.

There are 1167 inhabited houses in the Area, and 1147 families or separate occupiers.

The Rateable Value is £41,264, and the sum represented by a penny rate is £114 (on Assessable value).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

The District is almost entirely agricultural, and the chief occupations are connected with that industry.

The 22 Parishes comprising the District constitute the Kirbymoorside Union for Poor Law purposes. The Union Workhouse is situated in an elevated position on the North side of the Town of Kirbymoorside, and provides accommodation for 64 inmates. It has detached isolation Wards for cases of infectious disease, and is capable of accommodating six patients. By arrangement with the Kirbymoorside Union, the Guardians of the Helmsley Union transfer their necessitous poor requiring indoor relief to the Kirbymoorside Union Workhouse.

There are no influences which markedly threaten the health of the District, nor are there any specially noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity in the Area. Again, there are no dangerous trades or occupations prejudicial to health.

The past year was a particularly healthy one, showing considerable immunity both from infectious and general diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS:

Births & Deaths - During the year the number of Births registered was 81, 39 being males, 42 females.
The Birth-rate being 16·91 per 1000. Out of the 81 births 71 were legitimate, and 10 illegitimate.
During the same period there were 64 deaths of persons of all ages, and belonging to the District, giving a rate of 13.36 per thousand.

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The Rateable Value is £41,254, and the sum represented by a penny rate is £114 (an increase of £1 on last year).

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The District is almost entirely agricultural, and the chief occupations are connected with that industry.

The 22 parishes comprising the District constitute the Kirbymoorside Union for Poor Law purposes. The Union Workhouse is situated in an elevated position on the North side of the Town of Kirbymoorside, and provides accommodation for 84 inmates. It has detached isolation wards for cases of infectious disease, and is capable of accommodating six patients. By arrangement with the Kirbymoorside Union, the Guardians of the Helmsley Union transfer their necessitous poor requiring indoor relief to the Kirbymoorside Union Workhouse.

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Table of details:-

		Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate.
Births: 81. Rate 16·91	(Legitimate:	71	36	35	14·8
	(Illegitimate:	10	3	7	2·08
Deaths:		64	29	35	13·36
Deaths of Infants under one year of age: 4	(Legitimate:	4	2	2	49·75 in 1000 births registered.
	(Illegitimate:	-	-	-	

THE AMOUNT OF POOR LAW RELIEF: There is very little poverty in the District, and little unemployment. The amount of Poor Law Relief is gradually decreasing. £565 was dispersed in money during the year. There has been very little necessity for gratuitous Hospital Relief amongst the poor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA: Hospitals:- Subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council:

(1) Tuberculosis:

Sanatorium treatment is provided by the County Council for Pulmonary tuberculosis; cases of surgical tuberculosis are treated privately at the patients' own homes, or at the General Infirmary at Leeds or the Scarborough Hospital.

(2) Maternity: Nil.

(3) Children:

The Yorkshire County Orthopaedic Hospital for crippled children has been established at Kirbymoorside. It has accommodation for 100 children, and was formally opened by H.R.H.Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles in July 1925.

The Hospital is situated immediately to the West of the Town. It consists of three open Wards, together with an isolation Ward, and has a modern operating theatre, Xray room, and gymnasium.

The Hospital has a Resident Surgical Officer, a Matron, and a resident staff of Nurses and teachers.

It was erected by Voluntary subscriptions and donations, and is subsidized by grants from the Education Committee of the three County Councils of the County and by the Borough Councils.

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(4) Fever:

Where efficient isolation of cases in their own homes has been impracticable, cases are removed to the Isolation Wards in connection with the Union Workhouse at Kirbymoorside, where qualified Hospital Nurses are put in charge of the nursing arrangements.

I suggest that arrangements be made with the Authorities of the York Fever Hospital to admit cases of Scarlet Fever, should occasion require it.

(5) Small Pox:

There have been no cases for over 20 years. Should a case arise it would be removed to the Isolation Ward in connection with the Workhouse.

There is a small Cottage Hospital in the Area situated in the Parish of Welburn, and about one mile from the Town of Kirbymoorside. It provides accommodation for six patients in three wards. It is supported entirely by private benevolence, and voluntary subscription. It has a Resident Nursing Staff, and is available for residents of Ryedale for the treatment of non-infectious cases and cases of accident.

There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children, in the Area other than the Union Workhouse at Kirbymoorside.

Ambulance facilities:

(a) For infectious cases - Nil.

(b) For non-infectious cases and accident cases one is provided by a Lady resident in the District and is worked in connection with the British Red Cross Society.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:

Maternity and child welfare centres: Nil.

Day Nurseries)
School Clinics) Nil

Tuberculosis Dispensaries: Nil.

Treatment centres for Venereal Diseases:
There is no Venereal Clinic in the Area.
Gonorrhoea and primary syphilis are not much in evidence in the District at any time.

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There is no Venereal Clinic in the Area. Gonorrhoea and primary syphilis are not much in evidence in the District at any time.

I consider the District to be particularly free from Venereal Diseases.

The County Council has arranged for cases of Venereal Disease to attend at the Clinics at the Leeds General Infirmary and the York County Hospital.

Public Health Officers of Local Authority:-

A Medical Officer of Health (part time Office)

A Sanitary Inspector (The office is combined with that of Local Surveyor).

The duties of both officers naturally increases each year, but that of the Sanitary Inspector has increased enormously. In addition to the ordinary duties of a Sanitary Inspector, he has also the inspection and supervision of food - a most responsible and important duty - and involves the regular inspection of Butchers' Meat, necessitating his presence at the slaughtering of animals under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, and its administration, the regular inspections of dairies, milk supply and distribution under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act 1922.

In this wide, hilly, and scattered area it has become impossible for the Inspector to carry out his multifarious and important duties efficiently, without some means of rapid transport. Up to the present moment he attempts to cover the ground and do his work conscientiously, winter and summer, and in all weathers, with a pedal-bicycle.

It is impossible for any man to do it, and grossly unjust to expect it of him. This is work that, in the vital interest of the Public Health, dare not be neglected, and surely common sense dictates that a more suitable means of locomotion ought to be provided, such as a motor-car. I suggest that he be allowed an annual grant to defray the expense of the upkeep of a car for his work. This I consider should have your immediate attention and consideration.

Professional Nursing in the Home:

(a) General: The Parishes of Kirbymoorside, Keldholme, Kirbymills, Welburn, Wombleton, and Nawton have the services of a fully-qualified trained Nurse with the C.M.B. qualification. The Nurse is provided by the Kirbymoorside Nursing Association. The Association is maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

(b) For Infectious Diseases: No provision has been made.

I consider the District to be particularly free from Venereal Diseases.

The Deputy Medical Officer supervises the work of Venereal Disease in clinics in the Mildura and Swan Hill districts and the Tri-Centre Hospital.

Public Health Officers and Local Authorities:-

A Medical Officer of Health (part time Office)

A Sanitary Inspector (The office is combined with that of Town Ranger).

The duties of the Medical Officer certainly include some part, but that of the Sanitary Inspector has increased enormously. In addition to the ordinary duties of a Sanitary Inspector, he has also the inspection and supervision of food - a most responsible and important duty - and includes the regular inspection of dairies, bacteriological work, supervision of the slaughtering of stock, meat inspection, the public health aspect of the water supply, the sanitary inspection of Shires, milk supply and distribution, water supplies and factory inspections and the.

In this city, city, and a cultured area is one issue impossible for the inspector to carry out his multifarious and important duties efficiently. Without some sense of legal prerogative. Up to the present means to attempt to carry the people and to do work satisfactorily, minor and annoyed, and in all instances with a [illegible].

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Inspections Dealing in the Town

(a) Dairies: The Business of Milk-vendors, Slaughter, Slaughtering, Butcher, Fruiterer, and Grocery, the sale of a Poisonous Substance Form with the A.B.S. qualifications. The Form is provided by the Chemists. Further inspections. The inspection is maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

(b) For Infectious Diseases, by provision has been made.

Midwives;

There is no resident Midwife in the District, with the exception of the Kirbymoorside District Nurse.

Chemical and Bactereological Work:

Chemical, Pathological, and Bactereological examinations of specimens are carried out for the Council by Messrs. Evans, Son, Lescher & Webb, at their Laboratories at Runcorn, Cheshire.

All Medical Practitioners in the neighbourhood can have bactereological examinations made free of charge in cases of suspected diphtheria, enteric fever or tuberculosis.

Anti-toxin is provided gratis by the Sanitary Authority for treatment and as a prophylaxis. A supply is kept by the Medical Officer of Health, and given to any Medical Practitioner in the District when asked for.

Samples of water are sent for analysis to the County Analyst whenever a water-supply is considered to be suspicious for drinking purposes.

Legislation in Force:

1. Building Bye-laws.
2. Public Health Act.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:-

Water: The whole of the Villages in the Area are now supplied by waterworks with the exception of two hamlets (Muscoates and Ness). There are six schemes operating in the Area, and in four of them the water is supplied from Springs on the Moors by gravitation from small covered-in collecting reservoirs. Isolated farms on the moors and in the Dales are supplied from contiguous Springs. In the Low Country isolated houses and farms are supplied by wells, mostly shallow ones.

The Town of Kirbymoorside, together with the Parishes of Fadmoor, Gillamoor, Great Edstone, part of Welburn, Kirbymills and Keldholme, have an excellent water-supply from Springs in Farndale and Blackwath and Harland Head in Rudland Moor. The water is extremely soft and of excellent quality.

The supply is constant, with the exception of the supply to the Union Workhouse, and the houses in the extreme North side of the Town, which are on a higher level. This intermittancy is due to the fact that the small collecting reservoir immediately above the Town is on the same level as the Workhouse. Usually on Monday mornings, when there is an unusual demand for water, the small reservoir soon becomes empty, and the supply to the North end of Kirbymoorside looses its pressure and becomes intermittant.

In my report for the year 1924 I fully reported upon this matter, and recommended a Scheme to overcome this difficulty, necessitating the laying down of a pipe track from the mains at Fadmoor or Gillamoor, down the main road from Gillamoor, past the Union Workhouse, which would supply the Workhouse and bring additional water to the Town.

The Scheme met with your approval, and the work is being carried out.

Most of the houses in Kirbymoorside are supplied directly by a pipe service. Some of the cottages in Kirbymoorside and in the Villages are supplied by means of stand pipes within convenient distance.

There is no possibility of contamination, as the Springs are tapped in covered collecting tanks, and then conveyed by gravitation to the covered reservoirs.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent plumbo-solvent action by using tin-washed service pipes.

The Parishes of Nawton, Wombleton, and Skiplam have an excellent gravitation supply from a joint Scheme with the Helmsley District Council from

[illegible]

[illegible]

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The Town of Ditchworth, together with the districts of Tadmoor, Ditchworth, Tyrel Dykes, part of Dalkeys, Dunscliffe and Ballantyne, has an excellent water-supply from springs in Tarndale and Dimbrell and Darkling Head in Rushend Moor. The water is extremely soft and of excellent quality.

The supply is constant, with the exception of the supply to the Dales Tadmoor, and the water is the eastern South side of the Town, which are on a higher level. This intermittency is due to the fact that the small pumping reservoir immediately above the Town is on the same level as the reservoir. Usually on sunday morning, when there is an unusual demand for water, the small reservoir soon becomes empty, and the supply to the North end of Ditchworth loses i ts pressure and becomes intermittent.

In my report for the year 1924 I fully reported upon this matter, and recommended a Scheme to overcome this difficulty, necessitating the laying down of a pipe track from the works at Ponsmoor or Dilldrop, down the main road from Dilldrop, past the Tyrel Dykes Reservoir, which would supply the Workhouse and bring additional water to the Town.

The scheme met with good approval, and the work is being carried out.

Most of the houses in Ditchworthy are supplied directly by a pipe service. Some of the cottages in Kirkpoorcastle and in the Villages are supplied by means of stand pipes within convenient distance.

There is no possibility of contamination, as the springs are tapped in covered collecting tanks, and then conveyed by gravitation to the covered reservoirs.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent pollution of water by using tin-lined service pipes.

The Parishes of Tadmoor, Ewelleton, and Dalkeys have no available gravitation supply from a pipe scheme with the Ditchworth Rural District Council.

the Pyethorne Springs on East Moors. The water is excellent as to quality and quantity, and the supply constant.

Hutton-le-Hole has a supply by gravitation from Springs near Barmoors. It has a small service reservoir. The quality of the water is excellent and extremely soft and pure. The supply is just sufficient.

Appleton-le-Moors receives its supply from a joint water-scheme with the Pickering Rural District Council from Springs on Spaunton Moor. The water is quite satisfactory both as to quantity and quality.

Normanby is supplied by a gravitation Scheme from a Spring on Normanby Hill. The Spring and the reservoir are private property. The water is conveyed to the village in iron pipes and delivered from a Standard in the centre of the Village. The supply is constant and satisfactory as to quality.

Salton has its supply from a deep spring. The water is impregnated with mild sulphus and is very wholesome.

Nunnington - a village of 315 inhabitants - has a supply from a joint waterworks with the Helmsley Rural District Council. The supply is constant and is excellent both as to quality and quantity.

Stonegrave in the Helmsley District is supplied from the same Works. The source of the supply is a Spring above Gilling.

The Hamlets of Ness and Muscoates are the only two remaining Parishes in the Area which are not supplied with water from Water-works. They are both mostly dependent upon shallow wells and river water from the River Rye.

I have, in my previous reports, strongly advised the extension of the Nunnington Mains to the Village of Ness, to embrace these two Hamlets, which are about a mile distant from the main at Nunnington. It would be a comparatively simple matter to bring these Parishes into the Scheme. There is an abundance of water available. The cost would not be prohibitive, and is adjustable between the two Councils.

The Farms and houses of Farndale, Bransdale, and Sleightholme Dale, have good supplies from wholesome Springs of Water adjacent to the houses, which is always abundant and pure.

The majority of the Farmhouses in the low country are supplied from shallow wells of their own. Whenever a well is found to be contaminated or suspicious means are at once taken to correct the defect.

[illegible] Dam. The water is excellent as to quality and quantity, and the supply [illegible].

[illegible] has a supply by gravitation from [illegible] Dam [illegible]. It has a small service reservoir. The quality of the water is excellent and extremely soft and pure. The supply is [illegible].

[illegible] obtains its supply from a [illegible] water-course and the Tokaanu Rural District Council from springs in [illegible]. The water is quite satisfactory, both as to quantity and quality.

[illegible] is supplied by a gravitation scheme from a spring on [illegible] hill. The spring [illegible] the [illegible] quantity. The water is conveyed to the village in pipes and delivered from a standpipe in the centre of the village. The supply is abundant and satisfactory as to quality.

[illegible] has its supply from a deep spring. The water is impounded with [illegible] and is very [illegible].

[illegible] - a village of [illegible] inhabitants - has a supply from a small watercourse with the Ohakune Rural District Council. The supply is abundant and is excellent both as to quality and quantity.

[illegible] in the Wanganui District is supplied from the same [illegible]. The source of the supply is a spring above [illegible].

The [illegible] of Upper and Lowerhutt are the only two remaining Townships in the Lower North and are supplied with water from Hutt-[illegible]. They are both heavily dependent upon [illegible] and river water from the Hutt [illegible].

I have, in my previous reports, strongly advised the abandonment of the Wainuiomata Valley as the village of Upper, or another [illegible] the Hutt, which are about a mile and a half from the [illegible] of Lowerhutt. It would be a comparatively simple matter to take them [illegible] into the Upper. There is an abundance of water available. The [illegible] would be practically, and is [illegible] between the two Townships.

The Upper and Lowerhutt Townships, and [illegible] Hair, have had serious from [illegible] of water shortage in the summer, which is always [illegible] and [illegible].

The majority of the Townships in the Lower [illegible] are supplied from [illegible] of their own. [illegible] as well is found to be [illegible] in [illegible] which are at [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

Rivers and Streams:

There is no serious pollution of any of the streams in the Area.

Drainage and Sewerage:

Kirbymoorside: The scheme for re-sewering the Town is gradually being proceeded with. The West End Sewer was completed before the close of the year. The old brick culvert constructed nearly a century ago to carry surface water only has been replaced by a Sanitary sewer of ample dimensions. It discharges into the main sewer at the extreme west end of West End street. The effluent for each house was connected up with a sanitary drain efficiently trapped, replacing in many cases old untrapped loosely laid drains discharging into the old culvert. Manholes and an inspection chamber have been laid down and ventilating shafts have been erected. The work constitutes an immense improvement to the Town.

There still remains some sewering to be done. A new sewer must be laid down the Castlegate to replace the existing defective rubble sewer. This should be continued down the High Market Street, and connected with the Sanitary sewer in the Market Place. The Square and Church Street require sewers to replace the present insanitary ones.

The Sewage Farm at Kirby Mills continues to be quite satisfactory. It is efficiently and well managed.

Nawton: The Gale Lane Sewer:-

Again I must draw your attention to the insanitary condition of this sewer and the unsatisfactory disposal of the sewage of the Village. The Village is the second largest township in the Area, and has a population of 340.
The sewer receives the joint effluent of Nawton and Beadlam, Beadlam being in the Helmsley Rural District.
The sewer is just in the Parish of Beadlam and forms almost the boundary between the Rural Districts of Kirbymoorside and Helmsley. It is, and should be considered a joint sewer. It is enclosed in sanitary pipes for a distance of 200 yards, until it reaches a point just below the bridge where the railway crosses the road, when it enters the open gutter at the side of the road. It now follows this open course for half a mile down the lane, until it finds a fault in the limestone and sinks. This open sewer is in a most offensive condition, becoming intolerable during the summer months. In addition to the ordinary sewage of the two Villages it receives the effluent of a slaughter-house and consequently it periodically contains blood, rendering the sewage a suitable medium for the breeding of flies. There is a dwellinghouse only ten yards away from it. This open sewer is

Rivers and Streams

There is no serious pollution of any of the streams in the Area.

Irrigation and Drainage

Fortunately, the summer for [illegible] the time is generally being preserved [illegible]. The [illegible] water was completed before the close of the year. The old water mills [illegible] constructed nearly a century ago to carry further water only and have [illegible] by a [illegible] water of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] the main [illegible] at the various [illegible] and or [illegible] the [illegible]. The [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

not only an offensive nuisance, but is a menace to the Public Health.

Some years ago a joint Committee consisting of members of both Rural Councils considered the question of constructing a joint sewer with a Scheme for disposing of the sewage, but owing to the outbreak of war the matter was allowed to go into abeyance.

Last year I suggested the appointment of a joint Committee to reconsider this matter, but as the nuisance is still unabated I again suggest that a joint Committee be appointed at once to consider the Scheme of piping the sewer and disposing of the sewage by means of a septic tank. A

Closet Accommodation:

The defective privy accommodation in Kirkymoorside - a matter which I annually bring before your notice - is, I am glad to say, gradually improving. Each year a few of the old insanitary privies are replaced by water-closets.

In the villages privies and ashpits are the usual form of closet accommodation. The most common defect is the uncovered state of the ashpits. I am also glad to say that some progress is being made in this respect. Wherever we find the vault privy with open ashpit we issue a notice to have it converted to a pail-closet with cemented floors and a roofed ashpit.

Lavatory accommodation in the Market Place, Kirkymoorside:

B I have repeatedly drawn the Council's attention to this matter, and I very much regret to have to record that nothing has been done or attempted.

Surely it can be understood that such accommodation is absolutely necessary. Every member of this Council must be aware of the influx of people on Market Days alone. The fact that the Public who visit the Town have had to tolerate this inconvenience for so long, is no excuse for further procrastination. I suggested last year the appointment of a small Committee to enquire into this matter, and report its suggestions to the Council. I am astonished that those members who represent the various Parishes have not long insisted upon the provision of this necessary accommodation.

I again suggest the appointment of a special Committee to consider this matter. B

Scavenging and removal of House Refuse:

I much regret to say that there are no systematic arrangements for dealing with scavenging or removal of house refuse in the Area. For the most part, it is left to the householders to individually deal with their own refuse.

not only an effective nuisance, but is a menace to the public health.

Some years ago a joint Committee consisting of members of both Rural Councils considered the question of constructing a joint sewer with a scheme for disposing of the sewage, but owing to the outbreak of War the matter was allowed to go into abeyance.

Last year I suggested the appointment of a joint committee to reconsider this matter, but as the Chairman is still absent I again suggest that a joint committee be appointed at once to consider the Scheme of joint for sewer and disposing of the sewage by means of a septic tank.

Street improvements

The defective state of communication in Kilmacrennan - a matter which I annually bring before your notice - is, I am glad to say, gradually improving. Much good a few of the old Kilmacrennan pitches are replaced by water-tables.

In the villages pavings and asphalts are the usual form of street improvements. The last mentioned delays in the majority cases of the length. I am also glad to say that some progress is being made in this respect. Thereby we find the small party with open ampoule has issue a notice to have it converted to a tail-closet with cemented floors and a roofed ashpit.

Dangerous structures in the District - Dangerous sites

I have repeatedly drawn the Council's attention to this matter, and I very much regret it seems to prevent that nothing has been done or attempted.

Surely it can be understood that such accommodation is scandalously inadequate. Every member of this Council must be aware of the infirm of people on certain days of the. The fact that the Public are visit the Town now and to-morrow this inconvenience for so long, is no excuse for further procrastination. I suggested last year the appointment of a small Committee to enquire into this matter, and report its suggestions to the Council. I am sustained that some members who opposed the matter seriously have now changed and the matter at this necessary accommodation.

I again suggest the appointment of a special Committee to consider this matter.

Cottages and repairs of dwelling houses

I have regret to say that there are no cottages available for dealing with undertaking or removal of house refuse in the area. For the past year, it is left to the Sanitary Inspector to individually deal with their own refuse.

In the Town of Kirkymoorside the Council undertake the work for which they make a special charge for work done, which I consider unsatisfactory. I repeatedly have complaints from occupiers as to the injustice of being charged for this work. They rightfully consider that the heavy rates they pay (which includes a sanitary rate) should cover the cost of collecting house refuse.

In my Annual Reports I have urged the Council to adopt a system to effectively deal with this difficulty. As the removal of refuse is at present left to the discretion of householders (consequently, in the majority of cases, owing to the extra expense and trouble) its removal is not undertaken until accumulation becomes intolerable, and its removal imperative.

In a compact town like Kirkymoorside, with its population of over 1000, this question is a matter of the utmost importance.

Surely it is the obvious duty of the Sanitary Authority to undertake this work, which would relieve occupiers of the difficulty of disposing of their refuse and would do so much for the comfort and general health of the community.

I suggest that the Sanitary Committee undertake the systematic scavenging of the whole of the Town, by the regular rounds of a Scavenging Cart, the cost to be charged to the Special Sanitary Rate. If this were done, I am sure the Council would receive the grateful approval of the whole of the occupiers of the Town. I beg of you to give this matter your immediate consideration.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area:

(A) The number and nature of Inspections made: 149

(B) Number of Notices served during the year, statutory and informal: 17

(C) The result of the service of such notices 16 nuisances were abated.

Inspection of District: 1925:

Inspections made:	149
Nature:	
Dwellinghouses:	86
Factories and workshops:	26
Slaughterhouses:	33
Cowsheds:	4
	149

In the Town of Chippenham the Council [illegible] the work for which they owed a special debt for [illegible], which I consider unsatisfactory.

Practically none complaints from residents as to the inspection of [illegible] drains. Many [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Notices served:

Statutory:	1
Informal:	16

Nuisances Dealt with

Defective Drains:	8
Defective water-closets:	1
Defective privy-middens:	4
Defective Earth closet:	1
Houses unfit for human habitation:	1
Van-dwellers:	1
	16.

Smoke Abatement.-

I have received complaints from occupiers of houses in the vicinity of the Steam Laundry at Kirkgoorside of a nuisance arising from smoke. The matter is being carefully considered, and suggestions will be made for the abatement of the nuisance.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations:-

We have no Model Lodging Houses in the District. There is a Marine Store and a Manure Works in the District, which are inspected in due course throughout the year.

Sanitary defects are inspected and re-inspected to see that the work has been carried out.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the Area.

The Schools:

The Public Elementary Schools are on the whole clean and sanitary, and have good water supplies. In the case of an outbreak of infectious disease, children from the infected house are kept away from school. In the event of the epidemic being severe, or if the attendance is seriously reduced, the school is closed.

As far as possible, infectious disease amongst the children is dealt with by exclusion rather than school closure.

HOUSING:- (1) General Housing Conditions:-

(1) The condition of the houses of the working-classes is fairly good in the whole.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(2) (a) There is still some shortage of cottages, notably at Kirkymoorside, but the difficulty is being gradually overcome.

(b) By private enterpeise, with the assistance of the Government Subsidy Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1924.

(3) There is no important change in population.

(II) OVERCROWDING:

(1) To no extent.

(2) Two families in one house; younger members marrying and no house available.

(3) (4) Nil.

(III) FITNESS OF HOUSES:

(1) (a) General standard of houses in the area is fairly good.

(b) General character of the defects in unfit houses: Nil.

(2) General action taken as regards unfit houses:

(a) The Public Health Acts: Nil.

(b) The Housing Acts: Nil.

(3) No difficulties have been experienced in remedying unfitness. Nuisances are as a rule abated by the serving of informal notice.

(4) Under this sub-section details are embodied in the report.

(IV) UNHEALTHY AREAS:

There are no unhealthy areas in this District.

(V) BYELAWS relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc:-

(1) There are no Bye-Laws.

(2) There does not appear to be any need for Bye-Laws.

(VI) GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS:-

No action has been taken nor has any necessity arisen for any such action.

(4) (a) There is still some shortage of cottages, mainly at Ditchmarchin, but the difficulty is being gradually overcome.

(b) By private enterprise, with the assistance of the Government Central Housing Division Provisional Act, 1944.

(5) There is no significant change in population.

(III) [illegible]

(1) To be noted.

(2) The Election in our Ward, previous members carrying over in whole continuity.

(3) (a) nil.

(IV) [illegible]

(1) (a) General prosperity of Ward in the area is fairly good.

(b) General character of the district is mixed Rural: III.

(2) General opinion taken on regards local issues:

(a) The Public Health Act: III.

(b) The Housing Act: III.

(3) No difficulties have been encountered in arranging meetings. Attendances are as a rule having at the service of referendum matters.

(4) Public Bodies and Associations Activis are notedlies in the Ward.

(V) [illegible]

There are no industrial areas in this District.

(VI) [illegible]

(1) There are no Bye-laws.

(2) There does not appear to be any need for Bye-laws.

(VII) [illegible]

The action has been taken not has any necessity arisen for any such action.

HOUSING STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1925:

Housing Conditions Year ended 31st Dec.1925.

General Statistics:

Area (acres) -	46,111
Population (192)- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,774
Number of inhabited houses (1921)- - - - - - - -	1,167
Number of families or separate occupiers - - -	1,147
Rateable Value -	£41,264
Sum represented by a penny rate (on assess: value)-)	£114

Housing:

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total -	5
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts 1919,1923,or 1925- - -)	1
(1) By the Local Authority - - - - -	0
(2) By other persons or bodies - - -	5

1. Unfit dwellinghouses:

Inspection - (1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts))	86
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910)	86
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -)	14

2. Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers -)	15

3. Action under Statutory Powers:
(A) Proceedings under Sec.38 of The Housing & Town Planning etc.Act 1919:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs -)	1

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners - - - - - - - - - - -	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners - - - - - - - - - - -	0
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close - - - - - - - - - -	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied- - - - - - - - - -	17
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners - - - - - - - - - - -	16
(b) By local authority in default of Owners - - - - - - - - - - -	0

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning etc. Act 1909:-

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders-	-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made - - -	1
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made- -	-
(5) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders - - -	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

(a) MILK SUPPLY:-

The whole of the milk supply is produced in the Area. No samples of the milk supplied to the District have been taken during the year, and I have received no complaints as to quality. So far as I can ascertain, the wholesomeness is of the required standard. Systematic inspections are made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself of all Dairies, Cowsheds, and premises occupied by purveyors of milk. I found the premises clean, well ventilated, and limewashed, and on the whole in good sanitary condition.

(2) Number of qualifications which have received (1) after service of formal training:-

(a) By course - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 34

(b) By local authority in default of course - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(3) Number of qualifications in respect of which clerks were found requisite in pursuance of instructions by course of education to close - - - - - - - - - - 0

3. Sanitary inspector (Meat inspector):

(1) Number of qualifications in respect of which vacancies were found requisite during the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17

(2) Number of qualifications in which vacancies were provided after service of formal training:-

(a) By course - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 16

(b) By local authority in default of course - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0

4. Sanitary inspector (Meat inspector) who is not the inspector (Meat inspector) etc. act 1907:-

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of clearing orders- -

(2) Number of qualifications in respect of which clearing orders were made - - - 1

(3) Number of determinations in respect of which clearing orders were quashed. The qualifications having been obtained 1/2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(4) Number of qualifications in respect of which treatises were made - - - -

(5) Number of qualifications obtained in pursuance of instructions given - - - -

Inspection and Supervision of Food:-

(a) Milk supply:-

The supply of the milk supply is produced in the area. In respect of the milk supplied in the district some seven samples during the year, and I have received no complaints as to quality.

In the one-to-one dairyman, the conditions of the housing accommodation, the conditions are made by the Sanitary Inspector and appear satisfactory. Premises, and dairymen supplied by dairymen at large. I know the premises there, with ventilation, and lighting, and do not seem in good sanitary condition.

The drainage is much improved, and generally in good order. The floors of the cowsheds are mostly cemented or impervious.

Cans and utensils for the reception of milk and the places in which the vessels are kept were found to be clean, and in good order. I found no causes whereby milk could become contaminated.

The Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915 and The Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922 and The Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Orders are being complied with as far as the exigencies of the District permit.

(i) No cases of tuberculous cattle came under my notice during the year - (Nil)

(ii) Number of licences granted for sale of milk - three.

(B) MEAT:-

(i) Meat Inspection is carried out by the Inspector; so far there has been no case of diseased meat discovered in the Area. The Inspector is usually present at the time of slaughter.

(ii) All stalls, shops, stores, and vehicles have been found clean and wholesome.

(iii) All the Slaughterhouses are private ones. In every case the floors are cemented and well drained. The walls are limewashed periodically. They have always been found to be kept clean and satisfactory.

	In 1920.	In January 1925.	In December 1925.
Registered:	5	5	5
Licensed:	-	-	1
Total:-	5	5	6

(C) OTHER FOODS:-

The Food & Drugs Act is worked by the County Council.

The Fried Fish Shops are satisfactory, and the food sold is apparently quite wholesome. I have received no complaints.

The Bakehouses and other premises where food is manufactured, prepared, and stored, or exposed for sale, have been periodically inspected, and kept under observation. I have found them on the whole satisfactory.

The hygiene is much improved, and generally in good order. The floors of the cowsheds are mostly concrete or impervious.

Cans and utensils for the reception of milk and the places in which the vessels are kept were found to be clean, and in good order. I found no causes thereby milk could become contaminated.

The Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915 and The Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922 and The Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Orders are being complied with as far as the requirements of the Inspector permit.

(i) No cases of tuberculous cattle came under my notice during the year - (Nil).

(ii) Number of licences granted for sale of milk - (None).

(d) MEAT:-

(i) Meat Inspection is carried out by the Inspector; so far there has been no case of diseased meat discovered in the Area. The Inspector is usually present at the time of slaughter.

(ii) All meats, sheep, pigs, and veales have been found sound and wholesome.

(iii) All the slaughterhouses are private ones. In every case the floors are cemented and well drained. The walls are limewashed periodically. Some forty slaughtermen have to be kept clean and satisfactory.

	In 1920.	In January 1926.	In December 1926.
Registered:	5	5	5
Licensed:	-	-	1
Total:-	5	5	5

(e) OTHER FOODS:-

The Food & Drugs Act is varied by the County Council.

The Milk Fish Shops are satisfactory, and the food sold is apparently quite wholesome. I have received no complaints.

The Sausages and other products where food is manufactured, prepared, and stored, or exposed for sale, have been satisfactorily inspected, and kept clean. Samples were taken. I have found them on the whole satisfactory.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES:-

There has been little infectious disease during the year.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is provided by the Council free of cost to the Medical Practitioners for the treatment of Diphtheria, and also for prophalaxis upon application to the M.O.H.

Pathological and bactereological specimens are examined for the Council by Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, at their Laboratories at Runcorn. These facilities are freely made use of.

There is no Isolation Hospital in the District, but the Isolation Wards behind the Union Workhouse are made use of in cases of necessity.

Up to the present no use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, nor the artificial methods of immunization against these diseases.

Vaccination is not extensively practiced in the District; about 35% of primary vaccinations were done during 1924 and 1925. No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the M.O.H. under The Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

Influenza was epidemic during the Winter and Spring, three cases proving fatal.

Houses are visited on receipt of notification and subsequent visits are made when required. Instruction is given to the friends regarding isolation. Disinfectants are supplied to all cases, and after the period of infection is at an end the house is thoroughly disinfected with formalin.

There were, and are, no influences which markedly threaten the health of the District, the past year showing considerable immunity both from infectious and general diseases. The general health of the Community has been good, and the amount of sickness much below the average.

There is no excessive prevalence of any particular disease. Venereal disease is practically unknown in the District. The few cases are sent to the Clinic at York or Leeds.

Cancer:-

Eight deaths were registered as due to malignant disease.

[illegible]

There has been little [illegible] during the year.

Highlights [illegible] of the [illegible] visit of [illegible] to the [illegible] Department of Highways, and also for [illegible] upon [illegible] by the [illegible].

Telephonical and [illegible] systems are [illegible] for the [illegible] by [illegible], because [illegible] at [illegible] Laboratories [illegible] [illegible]. These facilities are fully made use of.

There is no isolation hospital in the District, but the Isolation Ward behind the Union Workhouse may [illegible] use of in cases of necessity.

Up to the present no [illegible] have been made of the [illegible] and also [illegible] in Highways [illegible] [illegible], nor the artificial methods of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Vaccination is not [illegible] practised in the District; [illegible] of [illegible] vaccination [illegible] during [illegible] and [illegible]. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Infants are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Tombs are visited [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

There are no facilities available in the Area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, and their belongings, and for the disinfection of bedding, clothing, and articles which have been exposed to infection.

Notifiable Diseases:

Disease.	Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
Diphtheria	3	None	0
Scarlet Fever	4	None	1
Pneumonia	2		0
Erysipelas	3		1

TUBERCULOSIS: New cases and mortality during 1925:-

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
10								
15 - - -			2					
20								
25 - - -	1					1		
35								
45 - - -		1						
55								
65 and upwards.								
Totals:-	1	1	2			1		

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925:-

No notification of tuberculosis amongst employees in the Milk Trade.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE:-

There is no centre in the District. The care and feeding of infants has improved in the District in recent years. The working classes are becoming

There are no facilities available in the Area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, and their belongings, and for the disinfection of bedding, clothing, and articles which have been exposed to infection.

Notifiable Diseases:

Disease.	Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
Diphtheria	3	None	0
Scarlet Fever	4	None	1
Pneumonia	3		0
Erysipelas	3		1

SUMMARY:- New cases and mortality during 1929:-

Age Period.	New Cases. Pulmonary. M.	F.	Non-pulmonary. M.	F.	Deaths. Pulmonary. M.	F.	Non-pulmonary. M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
10								
15 - - -			2					
20								
25 - - -	1				1			
35								
45 - - -		1						
55								
65 and upwards.								
Totals:-	1	1	2		1			

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925:-

No notification of tuberculosis amongst employees in the Milk Trade.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE:-

There is no centre in the District. The care and feeding of infants has improved in the District in recent years. The working classes are becoming

more educated in these matters. Leaflets containing hints on the care and feeding of infants are given to mothers and expectant mothers.

The Factories and Workshops and Workplaces have been kept under observation.

The Home Office Form 572 is appended.

I have pleasure in again acknowledging the assistance and courtesy always extended to me by my professional neighbours, in carrying out my duties.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you, and the Officers of the Council, for your valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

T Walsh Tilley

Medical Officer of Health.

KIRBYMOORSIDE.

1st May 1926.

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more educated in these matters. Leaflets containing hints on the care and feeding of infants are given to mothers and expectant mothers.

The Factories and Workshops and Workplaces have been kept under observation.

The Home Office Form 972 is expended.

I have pleasure in again acknowledging the assistance and courtesy always extended to me by my professional neighbours, in carrying out my duties.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you, and the Officers of the Council, for your valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

KIRKYMOORSHIRE.

1st May 1930.